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Annual Reports

FOR THE YEAR 1938

of the

Medical Officer of Health,

DAVID A. McCRACKEN,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glasg.)

and of

The Sanitary Inspector,

FREDERICK S. F. PIPER,

M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

RUSHDEN :
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Rushden Urban District Council.

Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee :

T. W. COX, *Chairman.*
F. GREEN, J.P.,
Chairman of the Council.
J. ALLEN.
R. W. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B.
R. A. MARRIOTT.
Mrs. A. U. MUXLOW.
J. H. J. PARAGREEN.
W. J. SAWFORD.
E. A. SUGARS.

Medical Officer of Health :

DAVID A. McCRACKEN, M.B.,Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glasg.).

Sanitary Inspector :

FREDERICK. S. F. PIPER M.S.I.A. C.R.S.I.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	3,777
POPULATION CENSUS, 1901			...	...	12,447
,,	,,	1911	...	...	13,354
,,	,,	1921	...	...	13,511
,,	,,	1931	...	...	14,247
Number of Inhabited Houses , Dec., 1931				...	3,827
,,	,,	,,	,, 1935	...	4,254
,,	,,	,,	,, 1936	...	4,400
,,	,,	,,	,, 1937	...	4,544
,,	,,	,,	,, 1938	...	4,711

SITUATION.

Latitude, 52° 17 m. W. Longitude, 36 m. W.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

Limestone, Sand and Clay.

ELEVATION OF AREA.

150 feet to 300 feet.

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

1937—29.43. 1938—20.82.
Average—1937, 2.45 per month. 1938, 1.73 per month.

RUSHDEN
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

RUSHDEN,
May, 1939.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RUSHDEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. MUXLOW AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health for the Urban District of Rushden for the year 1938. The Report is drawn up in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Health in Circular 1728.

Statistics.

Area (in acres)	3,777
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, mid 1938)	15,090
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) ...	4,711
Total Rateable Value, December, 1938	£80,725
Sum represented by penny rate	£315

Social Conditions.

Mr. T. C. Percival, Officer in charge of the Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied me with the following information.

" The most important industry is the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, employing 7,000 persons. Other industries are as follows :—

Leather manufacture	employing	550	persons.
Buildings Industry	,,	500	,,
Distributive trade	,,	500	,,
Box and Carton	,,	200	,,
Transport	,,	150	,,
Engineering	,,	150	,,

The extent of unemployment was very small during the year except at Holiday times, when prolonged holidays of a week or more at Easter, Whitsuntide and August increased the Temporarily Suspended Register to 2,000 during these periods."

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

		Total	*males*	*females*
Live Births : Legitimate	...	182	93	89
Illegitimate	...	10	7	3
Totals	...	192	100	92

The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 12.7, as compared with 15.1 for England and Wales.

		Total	*males*	*females*
Still Births : Legitimate	...	3	2	1
Illegitimate	...	1	1	—
Totals	...	4	3	1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 20.83

	Total	*males*	*females*
Deaths	160	90	70

The crude death rate per 1,000 population for the year 1938 was 10.6 which, multiplied by the Comparability factor, 0.99 supplied by the Registrar-General gave a corrected death rate of 10.5 as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales. This death rate of 10.5 is the rate which, it is assumed would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of Rushden were distributed in the same proportion as that of England and Wales as a whole.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil.	Nil.
Other puerperal causes ...	Nil.	Nil.

Death rate of infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	31.25
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.48
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	100.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	23
Measles (all ages)	Nil.
Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil.
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil.

The following Tables show the incidence of Death from selected Causes among the population for the past 10 years. Examination of the Tables show that there has been no material change in the causes or incidence of death during the year 1938, with the exception of Pulmonary Tuberculosis where the rate per 1,000 of the population has increased from 0.26 to 0.66.

Year	Estimated Population mid-year	Nett Births		Nett Deaths belonging to District.			
				Under 1 year		At all ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate
1929	14,020	174	12.41	9	51.72	127	9.05
1930	14,020	191	13.62	7	36.64	121	8.63
1931	14,280	161	11.27	8	49.68	154	10.78
1932	14,240	170	11.93	10	58.82	142	9.97
1933	14,370	168	11.69	7	47.61	159	11.06
1934	14,410	161	11.17	8	49.68	180	12.49
1935	14,550	176	12.09	15	85.22	155	10.65
1936	14,740	182	12.34	5	27.47	167	11.32
1937	14,890	191	12.82	6	31.41	155	10.40
1938	15,090	192	12.7	6	31.25	160	10.60

	Other Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases	
Year	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1929	—	—	12	0.85	21	1.49	39	2.76	9	0.64
1930	1	0.08	7	0.49	11	0.78	38	2.78	16	1.14
1931	—	—	10	0.70	17	1.18	47	3.29	23	1.61
1932	1	0.07	10	0.70	10	0.70	48	3.37	18	1.26
1933	2	0.13	14	0.97	20	1.39	53	3.69	9	0.62
1934	1	0.07	10	0.69	22	1.52	81	5.62	9	0.62
1935	6	0.41	5	0.34	16	1.09	51	3.50	12	0.82
1936	3	0.20	9	0.61	18	1.22	66	4.47	12	0.81
1937	—	—	4	0.26	21	1.41	68	4.56	10	0.67
1938	—	—	10	0.66	23	1.52	69	4.57	7	0.46

The following Table shows in detail the causes of death as returned by the Registrar-General.

Cause of Death.	*males*	*females*	*Total*
All causes	90	70	160
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Influenza	3	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	5	10
Other Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes, etc.	—	—	—
Cancer	13	10	23
Other liver diseases	1	1	2
Other digestive diseases	2	4	6
Acute and chronic Nephritis ...	2	4	6
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Puerperal diseases	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	3	4	7
Senility	1	—	1
Suicide	2	—	2
Other violence	3	—	3
Other defined diseases	8	3	11
Illdefined or not known	2	—	2
Diarrhoea (2 years and over) ...	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	2	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	5	5
Heart disease	31	22	53
Aneurysm	—	—	—
Other circulatory diseases	7	4	11
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2	3
Other respiratory diseases	—	2	2
Peptic Ulcer	1	—	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—
Appendicitis	3	—	3
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	—	1

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health (who is also Assistant County Medical Officer of Health).

DAVID A. McCRACKEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector—Whole Time.

FREDERICK S. F. PIPER, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

In each case half of the Salary is recoverable from the Exchequer Grants through the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities.

There has been no change during the year in the arrangement made in previous years in connection with the examination of Clinical Material. The Pathological Department of the Northampton General Hospital still undertakes Laboratory work in this connection. The Laboratory of the County Council has for several years past carried out the examination of Sputa for the presence of M. Tuberculosis. The practitioners of the town have made full use of the various facilities.

Analysis of Pathological Specimens examined at the Northampton General Hospital Laboratory.

Specimen	*Total*	*Positive*	*Negative*
Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1
Diphtheria ...	12	2	10
Typhoid	1	—	1
Total	14	2	12

No return is made from the County Council Laboratory of the number of Sputa examined.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

A supply of Antitoxin is kept in stock at the Public Health Department, and is available free of charge to the Medical Practitioners of the Town.

Ambulance Facilities.

The work of the transportation of patients to and from the County Hospitals at Northampton and Bedford has, as in the past, been carried out in the usual excellent manner by the Rushden and District Motor Ambulance Association. Calls for the Ambulance are always promptly answered both night and day. A working arrangement is in operation with the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Wellingborough, whereby their Ambulance is available as and when required.

Nursing in the Home.

The Rushden Nursing Association has, throughout the year retained the services of two District Nurses. Both Nurses hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The Nursing of Infectious Diseases, for example, measles and puerperal sepsis, is in the hands of the County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The Child Welfare Centre meets each Wednesday at the Independent Wesleyan Church Schools in Queen Street. The Medical Officer who attends the Clinic thrice monthly is a member of the County Council Public Health Staff, and she is assisted in the work of the Clinic by a Health Visitor and a Committee of Ladies.

The Ante-natal Clinic is held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the same premises.

A School Clinic for minor ailments and cases requiring observation is held on the second Saturday of each month at the Alfred Street Schools. All three Clinics are under the administrative control of the County Council.

Hospitals.

There are three hospitals within the Urban area of Rushden, namely the Small-pox Hospital, The Cottage Hospital, and The Rushden House Sanatorium.

The Small-pox Hospital is situated on the southern boundary of the town adjoins the Bedford Road, and is under the administration of the Urban District Council. In this Institution there are two wards each capable of accommodating 12 beds and attached there are the usual administrative offices. As in the past the resident caretaker has been in charge of the building.

The Small-pox Hospital is not fully equipped, but it is always ready to receive two or three patients, and should the necessity arise full equipment of the hospital can be carried out quickly. The resident caretaker has kept the buildings in an excellent condition throughout the year but fortunately there have been no cases of Small-pox.

The Cottage hospital is situated in the centre of the town and has accommodation for two beds. It is presided over by a resident nurse and is under the administration of a Local Committee. As in past years, this Institution has only been used for minor cases. The scheme mentioned in the report of 1936 for the provision of a new Institution with greater accommodation is for the present in abeyance.

The Rushden House Sanatorium, which is under the administrative control of the Northants. County Council, has during the year been undergoing radical reconstruction with a view to the replacement of the worn-out wooden huts by modern pavilions. Towards the end of the year a new 20 bedded block of the bungalow type was opened and it was expected that a 14 bedded block of the bungalow type will be opened early in 1939. Included in this scheme of reconstruction is the provision of a new Treatment Block which will have full and modern facilities for carrying out radialogical examinations and also provision for collapse therapy.

Under this Scheme of reorganization 70 beds are available and of this number 99.8% have been in use during the year.

Isolation Hospital Accommodation. Application has been made to the Minister of Health for an Order constituting a united District for the purpose of the provision of Hospital Accommodation for cases of Infectious Disease under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 6. The proposed Scheme

is to set up an Eastern Northamptonshire Joint Hospital Board for the provision of Hospital Accommodation for the United District of Borough of Higham Ferrers, Urban Districts of Irthlingborough, Oundle, Raunds, Rushden and Wellingborough, and the Rural Districts of Oundle and Thrapston, and Wellingborough. At the end of the year a Local Inquiry to be held by one of the Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health was pending. This proposed Order is a very definite step towards the betterment of the Public Health Services of the District by providing proper isolation facilities and removing the necessity of having cases of Infectious Disease treated in their own homes.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

At the end of 1938 there were three practising Midwives in the town, each of whom hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Two of the Midwives are also fully trained nurses. A Maternity home has for some years been established in the town under the direction of one of the Midwives already mentioned.

Rushden has no institutional provision for dealing with unmarried mothers and illegitimate children or for Infant Life protection. The Wellingborough and District Moral Welfare Association, however, does a great deal of this type of work voluntarily. The executive work of this Association is carried out by a trained lady worker and her services to Rushden have been of the greatest value.

There is a Health Visitor who is a member of the County Council Public Health Staff resident in the town. Her duties are to a large extent the visiting of homes in which babies have recently been born as well as assisting in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. Her help and advice is greatly valued by the young mothers of the town who seek her assistance at all times.

The Manfield Orthopaedic Clinic which acts as a local out-patient department of the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, holds its clinics every alternate Friday at the Y.M.C.A. buildings, and is visited periodically by the Assistant Director of Orthopaedics. The work of the Clinic appears to go on increasing and it continues to do much valuable work.

The Tuberculosis After-care Committee continues to do the often difficult work of looking after the welfare of the town's sufferers from Tuberculosis. The Committee is dependant on the generosity of Local Bodies for its financies and it says a great deal for the sympathy and feeling that the town has for this work that the finances are always in a very healthy state. While the provision of extra nourishment and the distribution of Christmas parcels forms a large part of the material activities of the Committee, the kindly help and interest shown to the patients by members of the Visiting Committees, is of no small importance for it is through the members of this Committee that the sufferers are made to feel that the town truly has their welfare at heart. Words of sympathy and encouragement are of the greatest importance in encouraging the sufferers to sustain their efforts to carry out all they have been taught to do for their own welfare. A class of instruction in the making of light leather goods has been of the greatest service to many of the patients for this leather work not only gives them something interesting to do but provides them with a little pocket money.

Legislation.

A list of Bye-laws and Adcptive Acts made and adopted by the Rushden Urban District Council is appended :—

BYE-LAWS.

20th April, 1925.	Bye-laws as to new streets and buildings.
13th Nov., 1907.	Bye-laws for the prevention of Nuisances.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

5th Nov., 1891.	Part 3 of the Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1890.
27th August, 1902.	Public Libraries Act, 1892.
30th March, 1893.	Private Street Works Act, 1892.
22nd August, 1908.	Parts 2 and 3 and sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 68 of Part 4 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, subject to certain conditions and adaptions.
28th June, 1921.	Part 6 of the Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907.
9th June, 1926.	Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1925.
1st Nov., 1934.	Parts 2, 3 and 4 of the Public Health Act, 1925, except sections 21 and 22 in Part 2 and Section 44 in Part 3.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the town is under the control of the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board and is drawn from the Reservoir at Sywell which is situated about 11 miles from the town. The " Constant Type " of supply is provided and the water is of excellent quality both chemically and bacteriologically. The water from the Wymington Wells is only used for the town in cases of emergency.

After passing through filters at Sywell the water is pumped to the Service Reservoir close to the Bedford Road on the high ground about a mile south of the town. From here the water flows by gravitation to maintain the town's supply. The new works at Hardwater Crossing were completed during the year and this Auxiliary Water supply is now available if and when required.

In the Urban area of the town practically all the houses are connected to the water mains, but in a few instances several houses continue to share an outside standpipe. In the outlying districts of the town there are 107 houses which depend on wells for their water. During 1938 a total of 128,926,000 gallons were supplied to Rushden and Higham Ferrers, 16.8 gallons per head per day being supplied for domestic purposes and 2.59 gallons per head per day for trade purposes.

The same conditions exist in the Court Estate as mentioned in last year's Report. The Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board had the matter under consideration at the end of the year with a view to the provision of a service main. This would necessitate the erection of a water-tower to secure the necessary pressure. Up to the present date no definite decision in the matter has been arrived at by the Water Board.

The following is the copy of a Certificate of Analysis of a sample of water taken from a house in Rushden.

DR. S. GREENBURGH, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
TENISON ROAD,
CAMBRIDGE.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Sample of water labelled " Filtered water from house in Rushden," received on the 7th November, 1938, from J. W. Lloyd, Esq., Engineer, Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board.

Physical Characters	Good
Reaction	pH 7.5
The Sample contained :—	*parts per* 100,000
Total Solid Matter	27.2
Chlorine	2.1
Ammonia (free and saline)	0.0032
Ammonia (albuminoid)	0.0206
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C ...	0.1050
Nitrates	absent
Nitrites	absent
Poisonous Metals	absent

Bacteriological Examination.

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C—2.

Number of microorganisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C—6.

Microscopical Examination of Deposit.

None.

Total Hardness.

8.30 degrees (English).

Inference.

The results obtained in the analysis of this sample indicate a water contaminated with organic matter which however does not appear to be of a harmful nature.

I am of opinion that this water is safe for drinking purposes.

(Signed) S. GREENBURGH,
Public Analyst.

11th November, 1938.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage.

The Water Carriage System of sewage disposal obtains in the truly Urban area of the Town. The main out-fall sewers carry the sewage to the Sewage Disposal Works which are situated in the lowest part of the town between the Wellingborough Road and the Railway. Here the sewage is dealt with by the Double Filtration Method, and after screening and passing through a Detritus tank the sewage flows through the specially prepared Filter Beds, and the effluent which is of excellent quality passes into the brook and from thence into the Nene. During the year the average daily flow was 473,393 gallons, making a total for the year of 172,315,188 gallons. In addition to this 11,907,928 gallons of storm water were dealt with at the works.

In certain outlying district of the town cesspools are still in use as the method of sewage disposal. During 1937 an extension of the sewer to St. Crispin's Estate was carried out, and by the end of 1938 all the houses on the Wellingborough Road were connected to this sewer.

Attention was drawn in last year's report to the fact that new sewers in certain parts of the town would soon be required. The need for these works is steadily increasing for building operations are still proceeding, and each year the main sewers are becoming more and more overloaded. While up to the present this overloading has not caused any serious danger to the public Health, the question of the provision of new sewers will soon have to be faced.

The brook which runs through the centre of the town is for the most part culverted, but where it is open the bed is lined with bricks. This facilities the periodical cleansing and during the year it has been kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition. A considerable quantity of water is removed from the Brook for trade purposes so the flow of water from Duck Street onwards has for the past few years been considerably reduced.

Closet Accommodation.

All the houses in the truly Urban area are provided with closets and flushing cisterns and are connected with the sewers In the outlying districts however, the conservancy system still remains.

Public Cleansing.

The removal of house refuse was carried out by two S.D. freighters each of which have a capacity of 10 cubic yards. The total number of loads collected during the year was 1,648. The refuse is deposited at a Tip close to the Bedford Road, on the South side of the town. Controlled tipping is carried out in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Disinfection.

During the year the Steam Disinfector has been used for the disinfection of 611 articles of bedding, wearing apparel, etc., and continues to give good service. The number of rooms disinfected was 63, disinfectant sprays and Formalin Lamps being used for the purpose. Nine rooms were disinfested from vermin.

Sanitary Inspections.

One thousand, five hundred and fifty-four inspections were conducted by the Sanitary Inspector during the year. Preliminary Notices to the number of 181 and 38 Statutory Notices under the Housing Act, 1936, were served. Thirty-six Cautionary Letters were sent and as a result of these notices and letters, 398 defects were remedied. In the report of the Sanitary Inspector which is appended, full details of these inspections will be found.

Swimming Bath.

The Open Air Swimming Bath situated at Station Road continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. Bacteriological Examination carried out on the 3rd October, 1938, at the Pathological Laboratory of the Northampton General Hospital showed the water to be in a high state of purity. The filtration and chlorination plants are maintained in a very staisfactory manner.

Bacteriological Examination.

Sample from side of Bath.

No B. Coli recovered from 100 ml. or less of sample.

10 ml. McConkey Plates in 48 hours	...	Nil.
1 ml. Nutrient Agar in 48 hours at 37 C		Nil.
1 ml. Nurtient Agar in 3 days at 27C		1 colony

Sample from Middle of Bath.

No B. Coli recovered from 100 ml. or less of sample.

10 ml. McConkey Plates in 48 hours	...	Nil.
1 ml. Nutrient Agar in 48 hours at 37C	...	Nil.
1 ml. Nutrient Agar in 3 days at 27C	...	Nil.

The treatment of the water has apparently rendered the sample examined sterile.

(Signed) ERIC SHAW,
Hon. Pathologist.

3rd October, 1938.

Housing.

The following table shows that there were 186 new houses erected in the district during the year, of these, 56 were erected by the Local Authority and 130 by private enterprise.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

Total	186
By the Local Authority...	56
By other bodies of persons	130

I. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

1. (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	66
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	195
2. (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head I. above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	30
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	90

3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil.
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 49

II. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notice :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 46

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice
 (*a*) By owners Nil.
 (*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil.
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
 (*a*) By owners Nil.
 (*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition Orders were made Nil.
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil.

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

IV. Housing Act, 1936—Part 4—Overcrowding.

(*a*) 1.	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil.
2.	Number of families dwelling therein ...	Nil.
3.	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	Nil.
(*b*)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil.
(*c*) 1.	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	31
2.	Number of persons concerned in such cases	244
(*d*)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.
(*e*)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil.

Overcrowding—Housing Act, 1936.

It will be noted that the conditions during 1937, where 31 houses were overcrowded have now been remedied, and at the close of the year no houses were known to be overcrowded.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	56	16	—
Factories without mechanical power	15	4	—
***Other Premises** under the Act (including works of building & engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories Total ...	71	20	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Refered to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	8	8	—	
Overcrowding	1	1	1	
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient	30	30	—	
Sanitary Conveniences { unsuitable or defective	21	21	—	
Sanitary Conveniences { not separate for sexes	—	—	—	
Other offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	1	1	2	
Total	61	61	3	Nil.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply has had great attention paid to it during the year and 161 inspections have been made by the Sanitary Inspector in connection with it. A total of 140 samples of milk were taken during delivery to the consumer and submitted to the County Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination.

Food Premises.

The Sanitary Inspector made 452 visits to food premises. Three hundred and sixty-eight of these were made to Slaughterhouses and 75 to Butchers' Shops. Full details of this work will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Meat and other Foods condemned as unfit for food :—
2 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qrs., 8½ lbs.

Slaughterhouses inspected	368
Butchers' Shops inspected	75
Grocery stores	2
Ice cream premises	2
Fruit stores	1
Meat vans	4
Total	452

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	399	40	4	1017	1751
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole Carcases condemned ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	73
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	3%	—	—	—	4.23%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	65	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	81
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	12.89%	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4.85%

The above figures do not include carcases, parts of carcases, edible offal and Butchers' meat inspected in butchers' shops and butchers' premises. This meat supply being brought from outside the district. There are 14 butchers' shops in this town receiving their meat supply in this way.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Cowsheds inspected	17
Proposed cowsheds inspected	1
Dairies inspected	10
Milkstores inspected	2
Samples of milk taken for Bacteriological Examination	140
Total	161

Slaughterhouses.

Licensed	4
Registered	3
Total	7

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Disease.

The table which follows gives an analysis of the number of Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—	—
Pneumonia	17	—	3
Erysipelas	6*	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—
Total	48	—	3

* This figure recorded locally is one less than that returned by the Registrar-General.

Notifiable Diseases.

The following Tables show the monthly incidence of Infectious Diseases (including Tuberculosis) and also the age periods at which they occur.

Months	Diphtheria	Scarlet fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Puerperal Pyrexia	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Totals
JANUARY		4	1		2						7
FEBRUARY			4		1	1					6
MARCH			3	2	1				1		7
APRIL ...			3								3
MAY ...			2	1	1	2					6
JUNE ...	1	2	2		1	1			1		8
JULY ...		3				1					4
AUGUST ...			1								1
SEPTEMBER		4		1	1						6
OCTOBER		5		1					1		7
NOVEMBER		3		1							4
DECEMBER			1		1						2
TOTALS	1	21	17	6	8	5			3		62

Disease	Totals	—1yr	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65—
Scarlet fever ...	21			1	2	5	12	1					
Diphtheria ...	1									1			
Typhoid ...													
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3									3			
Pneumonia ...	17			1		1	2	1		3	2	4	3
Erysipelas ...	6							1		1	1	3	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
TOTALS ...	48			2	2	6	14	3		8	3	7	3

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Analysis of Deaths under Age Groups											
				— 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 —
Scarlet fever ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	17	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

These Tables show that there were 21 cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 of which occurred in the first half of the year and 15 in the second half. The majority of cases occurred among children attending the Highfield Road Schools. In view of the number of cases occurring at this school it was considered advisable that Classroom No. 4 should be closed and that the children attending the classroom should be sent to their respective homes. This classroom was closed from the 23rd November, 1938, until after the Christmas Vacation, when the children resumed school on the 9th January, 1939. One case of Diphtheria was notified during the year.

Seventeen cases of Pneumonia were notified, 8 of which occurred during the first quarter, 7 in the second quarter, 1 in the third and 1 in the fourth quarter. Of these 17 cases 3 proved fatal, and these deaths occurred in people over 65 years of age.

Of the 6 cases of Erysipelas notified 3 were over the age of 45 years.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the District during 1938.

Age Periods	Total	New Cases				Deaths				Total
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
—1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 ...	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 ...	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
25—35 ...	4	2	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	5
35—45 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
45—55 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
55—65 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	4	2	4	3	5	5	—	—	10

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

No action has been taken under these Regulations or under the Public Health Act.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members and officers of the Council for their help and assistance they have afforded me since my appointment as Medical Officer of Health, in February, 1939.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID A. McCRACKEN.

SUMMARY OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

	3 Months ending March	3 Months ending June	3 Months ending September	3 Months ending December
Premises visited	18	17	19	17
Milch cows and heifers inspected	100	—	—	—
	Inspection of cows taken over by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.			

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RUSHDEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

I respectfully beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1938.

In presenting the Report it is my intention to be as brief and concise as it is possible, and at the same time to present for your kind consideration the work that has been carried out by the Public Health Department during the year 1938.

Summaries containing the amount of work that has been carried out by the Department will be found at the end of this Report, and they are set out as follows :—

1. Inspections and visits.
2. Food surrendered or seized.
3. Specimens of milk taken and results of examination ; in monthly incidence.
4. Summary of defects in dwelling-houses and factories remedied during the year.
5. Summary of Voluntary Improvement to dwelling-houses, factories and other premises.
6. Disinfections, etc., after cases of Infectious Disease.
7. List of Informal and Formal Notices served.

Inspections and Visits.—(Summary 1).

In comparing this summary with those of other years it will be seen that a total of 1,554 inspections and visits have been made during the year, which is over the average for the past five years.

Complaints.

At the close of the year it was found that 89 complaints had been received and recorded in the department. These were all of a bona-fide nature and were dealt with under the respective and applied Law. Many other complainants have presented themselves with various grievances, but when legislation is not to hand for the redress of the grievance, one can only offer sympathy, and leave it at that.

One of the complaints received during the year was in connection with a new estate ; where 21 houses are situated on land that is very wet during certain periods of the year ; and the wells from which the drinking water is obtained are polluted to come extent by surface drainage. The question of a proper water supply for the houses is purposely being held over in view of certain developments that may take place in the near future. The question of land drainage which is polluting the wells, is having attention by a neighbouring Authority ; and in the meantime the occupiers of the houses have been advised to boil the water from the wells before it is used for domestic purposes.

Dwelling-houses.

In Summary 1 it will be seen that there is a total of 81 houses that have been inspected during the year. Thirty-six houses were inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts, 30 for housing defects under the Housing Acts and 15 were inspected for other matters and dealt with under the Housing Acts.

Attention has been paid to houses where structural defects have been known to exist, and steps have been taken to obtain the remedy of these defects. Details of the defects that were remedied indwelling-houses during the year will be seen in Summary 4. The total number remedied was 337 for the year under review.

Having regard to the Circular issued by the Ministry of Health, No. 1728 (England) Housing, it appears that the number of houses found to be " not in all respects reasonably

fit for habitation " was 40 houses, and the number of houses " rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers " was 46.

These figures would at first appear to be ambiguous, but this is explained by the fact that the additional six houses that were " rendered fit " were houses that were dealt with in 1937 and not " rendered fit " until 1938.

It is very gratifying to report that all the above was carried out without having to ask the Council for power to serve a Statutory Notice in any instance.

Under Section 6 (2) Housing Act, 1935, 15 houses were dealt with, with regard to the " permitted number " of persons allowed to live in the houses.

Overcrowding.—Housing Act, 1935.

During 1937 the Council caused 17 houses to be erected for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded houses that were found to exist in the town at that time. These were completed in the early part of the year 1938.

A further inspection of the houses that were said to be overcrowded in the town had taken place in the meantime, and it was then found that of the 17 houses that were in course of erection, only 16 would be required. Of these new houses, 7 would be required to house families from overcrowded ordinary houses and 9 new houses would be required to house families from overcrowded Council houses ; all situated in different parts of the town.

All these families were re-housed by the beginning of June, 1938.

Voluntary Improvement.

According to Summary 5, it will be seen that there has been a considerable amount of improvement carried out to private houses, etc.

At the Mill Estate, Wymington Road, the whole of the drains and sanitary fittings of 10 houses have been reconstructed so as to cause the drainage from the houses to discharge into a public sewer on the Wymington Road, instead of a cesspool at the rear of each house ; this will avoid an objectionable but necessary practice by the occupiers of the houses of periodically emptying their cesspools. Except for one instance all the houses had earth-closets, and these have now been removed and proper pedestal wash-down pans with flushing cisterns have been fixed in their places.

The Council extended the sewer on the Wymington Road in the early part of the year for the purpose of draining this Estate.

The houses abutting on to the Wellingborough Road, and forming part of the St. Crispin Estate, have been dealt with in the same manner. There are 11 houses on this Estate that are on the Wellingborough Road, and the owner of each house caused the drains and sanitary fittings of the house to be reconstructed in order that the drainage would discharge into the public sewer in the Wellingborough Road instead of emptying into a cesspool at the rear of the house. This avoided the necessity of periodically emptying the cesspools.

Except for two instances the water-closets were of the water carriage system.

It will be recalled that in 1937 the Council caused a sewer to be constructed in front of this Estate.

During the year there were four instances where the owner-occupier of houses caused one of the rooms in their house to be formed into a bathroom. These rooms contained the usual suite of fittings, namely, bath, lavatory-basin, and pedestal wash-down water-closet.

There were voluntary improvements carried out in several of the factories in the town ; and these improvements were in connection with the sanitary conveniences. Details of these improvements can be seen by referring to Summary 5.

Milk and Dairies.

It will be seen that the Milk Supply of the town has again received attention, and during the year 140 specimens of milk have been taken during delivery of the milk to the consumer. These specimens have been forwarded at once to

the Northants. County Council's Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination, and of the 140 specimens that were submitted 52.86% came within the classification as " Good," 19.28% came within the classification of " Moderate," and 27.85% within the classification of " Bad."

From information to hand, it would appear that the Reports of the Bacteriological Examination of milk sold in this town compare very favourably with the Reports coming from other towns.

Summary 1 will shew the number of inspections and visits, and Summary 3 will give an account of the variation of the Bacteriological content of the Specimens of Milk.

Infectious Disease Prevention.

In Summary 1 it will be seen that only 30 visits were incurred through cases of Infectious Disease. This is only a small increase over the number of visits during the previous year.

It would appear that a certain immunity from Infectious Disease is still being enjoyed, but for how long this immunity is to be enjoyed is a matter for conjecture.

At the Steam Disinfecting Station 611 articles were disinfected by steam, and a large number of these articles have been beds and other articles of bedding that have been used by persons, now deceased, through Tuberculosis or other malignant diseases.

During a visit to a house where a death has occurred through diseases, namely, Tuberculosis, Cancer, etc., or when an application for disinfection, etc., is sent to the Department, every effort is made to obtain all articles of bedding or wearing apparel, etc., that the patient has used in order that the infected articles may be thoroughly disinfected by steam at the Disinfecting Station in case they are used by other persons.

A detailed account of the infected articles that have been disinfected, and the infected articles that have been destroyed during the year will be found in Summary 6.

The Steam Disinfector is still of excellent service to the town, and the running costs, including maintainance and fuel, are kept very low.

Factories.

The Factories Act, 1937, came into force on the 1st July, 1938, and this Legislation will cause additional duties to be carried out by this Department.

Up to the first July, 1938, Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses) were dealt with under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and Public Health (Amendment Act), 1890. They were classified either as a factory or workshop as the case required. Under the new Act, all are classified as Factories whether mechanical power is used or not.

By referring to Summary 4, it will be seen that 61 defects were remedied in factories, workshops or bakehouses during the year. In 14 instances the sanitary conveniences were found to be unsuitable or defective and in 29 instances the sanitary conveniences were found to be in need of cleansing. These defects together with the other defects as mentioned in the table were remedied before the close of the year.

If it is possible during the forthcoming year greater attention will be paid to the factories in the town and this will include workshops and bakehouses.

At the end of 1938 the Factory Register in the Department contained particulars of 60 large Factories, 10 small Factories, 29 Factories (that are without mechanical power) and 19 bakehouses.

Petroleum Acts.

During the year five underground petrol stores have been constructed with a total holding capacity of 6,800 gallons of petrol. At one garage an underground vault was constructed in reinforced concrete, to contain 2 steel tanks with a capacity of 4,000 gallons of petrol. At another garage an underground vault was constructed in 9″ brickwork, to contain 4 steel tanks with a total capacity of 2,000 gallons of petrol. At another garage an underground brick vault was constructed to contain 1 steel tank with a capacity of 500 gallons whilst at another garage a 300 gallon petrol tank was erected underground on a 9″ concrete bed.

All these tanks have been subjected to an air pressure test of 6 lbs. per square inch for a duration test of 4—6 hours for the purpose of ascertaining their degree of soundness.

With the above storage of petroleum added to the storage that already exists in the town there is now a total storage of 36,240 gallons of petrol.

In Summary 1, a detailed account of the inspections to Petroleum Stores will be found.

The amount of fees received for Licences to store Petroleum, etc., was £28.

Food Premises.

There is still 3 Registered and 4 Licensed Slaughterhouses in the town and save for 1 Registered Slaughterhouse these premises have been in constant use throughout the year.

During the year 452 visits were made to these premises and various other food premises for the purpose of examining meat and other foods intended for human consumption.

368 visits were made to Slaughterhouses and in these premises 3,215 carcases of beasts, sheep and pigs together with the organs have been carefully examined for any trace of disease.

It will be seen in Summary 2 that 8 whole carcases and half of two other carcases besides a large number of parts and organs of other animals were pronounced as diseased as diseased or unfit for food. The weight being 2 tons, 0 cwts., 1 qr., 1 lb.

Summary 2 gives a detailed account of all carcases, parts of carcases and edible offal that were pronounced as diseased or unfit for food.

With reference to other foods it will be seen that 1 cwt., 2 qrs., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. were found to be unsound or unfit for food.

With this amount added to the meat and offals it makes a total of 2 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qrs., $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for the year, against 1 ton, 10 cwts., 0 qrs., $24\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. for the year 1937.

In the Circular (1728) sent by the Ministry of Health to the Medical Officer of Health on the " Contents and Arrangement of the Annual Report " information is asked for with regard to the numbers of each kind of animal slaughtered

and the percentage of animals found to be affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and the percentage of animals affected with Tuberculosis.

This Table will be found in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

75 visits have been made to butchers' shops. These visits have been to butchers' shops where their supplies of meat and offal are obtained from various slaughterhouses outside this district.

As it is not possible to record the amount of meat and offals that is examined in the butchers' shops of this town, the figures given of animals examined in Slaughterhouses are exclusive and confined to Slaughterhouses only ; situated in this district.

It is very gratifying to report that the Slaughterhouses and butchers' shops in the town have been kept in a very cleanly condition.

Disinfestation of Houses.

During the year applications were received to disinfest 2 houses and 1 living van from vermin. One house contained 5 rooms and the other house 3 rooms.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Acts, 1919.

As the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries urge upon all Authorities the desirability of holding a " Rat Week " every year, a " Rat Week " was held from the 7th to the 12th November, 1938, and 504 tails from Rats were brought to the Depot, Newton Road.

The Council agreed to pay the sum of 2d. for every tail. The cost was £4-4-0.

Conclusion.

I beg to offer my sincere thanks and gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for their very kind and loyal support throughout the year.

I also wish to thank the Medical Officer of Health who has always been ready to give his support and advise at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

FRED'K S. F. PIPER, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF WORK BY THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY 1.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Complaints received			89
Houses inspected under the Public Health Acts ...			36
Houses inspected under the Housing Acts	Sec. 9	30	45
	Sec. 6 (2)	15	
Inspection of premises for Voluntary Improvement ...			36
Other premises inspected			109
Schools			2
Water Tests			56
Smoke Tests			10
			383

Milk and Dairies.

Inspection of—		
Cowsheds		17
Proposed Cowsheds		1
Dairies		10
Proposed Dairies		1
Milkstores		1
Milkshops		1
Specimens of Milk taken for Bacteriological Examination		140
		171

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act.

Visits :— Scarlet Fever		19
Diphtheria contact		2
Paratyphoid		1
Tuberculosis		5
Other diseases		2
Cancer		1
		30

Petroleum Acts.

Underground Stores constructed	4
Petrol Stores, inspections of	4
Proposed Petrol Stores	3
Petrol Stores, visits for supervision of construction ...	57
Proposed Stores for Cellulose Solutions...	1
	69

Factories Act, 1937.

Factories, inspections of	56
Workshops	4
Bakehouses	11
	71

Food Premises.

Slaughterhouses	368
Butchers' Shops	75
Grocery Stores	2
Ice Cream Premises	2
Fruit Stores	1
Meat vans	4
	452
Secondary inspections for all purposes	392

SUMMARY 2.

FOOD SURRENDERED OR SEIZED.

For Tuberculosis—Oxen.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
3	Carcases	18	3	9
1	Forequarter	1	2	7
13	Heads	3	2	4
1	Tongue			9
11	Sets of Lungs	1	1	0
3	Hearts			12
13	Livers	2	0	13
6	Kidneys			18
5	Spleens			25
4	Skirts (Diaphragm)			25
1	Gland (Thymus)			4
4	Mesentery		1	14
3	Intestines		2	26
	Total	29	0	26

Pigs.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
4	Carcases	4	0	2
1	Forequarter		2	4
4	Heads		1	22
24	Sets of Lungs		2	21
23	Hearts			22
19	Livers...		2	14
6	Tongues			5
1	Spleen			1
1	Mesentery			6
	Total	6	2	13

Other Diseases—Oxen.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1 Head		1	2
2 Sets of Lungs			27
8 Livers	1	1	13
1 Skirts			4
Total	1	3	18

Pigs.

1 Carcase		2	17
4 Heads		1	24
18 Sets of Lungs		2	9
27 Hearts		1	1
14 Livers		1	23
7 Tongues...			7
1 Kidney			1
2 Spleens			2
Total	2	2	0

Other Foods.

Quantity of Water Cress			18
Quantity of Ordinary Cress			$7\frac{1}{2}$
6 Cases of Tomatoes	1	0	20
Quantity of Tomatoes			18
Total	1	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$

Total ... 2 tons, 1 cwts., 3 qrs., $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

SUMMARY 3.

SPECIMENS OF MILK SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF RESULTS.

Month	Number submitted	Designations			Percentage		
		Good	Moderate	Bad	Good	Moderate	Bad
January ...	12	5	4	3	41.67%	33.33%	25%
February ...	12	8	2	2	66.67%	16.66%	16.66%
March ...	12	4	6	2	33.34%	50%	16.66%
April	10	8	—	2	80%	—	20%
May	11	4	1	6	36.37%	9.09%	54.54%
June	9	3	1	5	33.33%	11.11%	55.56%
July	13	6	4	3	46.16%	30.77%	23.07%
August ...	12	5	2	5	41.67%	16.66%	41.67%
September ...	12	5	5	2	41.67%	41.67%	16.66%
October ...	13	12	—	1	92.3%	—	7.7%
November ...	12	4	1	7	33.34%	8.33%	58.33%
December ...	12	10	1	1	83.34%	8.33%	8.33%
Total ...	140	74	27	39	52.86%	19.28%	27.86%

SUMMARY 4.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR 1938.

New Drains constructed for dwelling-houses	5
House Drains repaired	8
Inspection Chambers repaired	12
Gullies constructed	3
Drain obstructions removed	16
Water-closets removed	1
Internal Wall surfaces rendered in plaster	17
Internal Wall surfaces repaired	7
Brick and Stone Walls repaired	7
Brick and Stone Walls rendered safe	2
Rooms renovated	7
Ceilings repaired and distempered	8
Rooms stripped and cleansed	10
Staircases and Passages cleansed	2
Wall dampness prevented...	14
Rain-water Pipes repaired	2
Roof Gutters repaired	4
Vertical Dampcourse constructed	1
Roofs repaired	9
Chimney Stacks erected	3
Chimneys repaired	4
Water-closets repaired	10
Pedestal Wash-down Pans and Traps fixed	2
W.C.'s Hand Flushed to Cistern Flushed	1
New Flushing Cisterns fixed	2
Houses, Exterior cemented to prevent dampness ...	1
Wood Floors re-constructed	3
Wood Floors, part relayed	2
Firegrates renewed or repaired	11
Coppers repaired	2
Foodstores provided	1
New Sinks fixed with water supply	2
Ventilation Pipes from drains fixed	1
	180

Sewers (on private premises) obstructions removed ...	11
Cesspools cleansed...	1
Other Nuisances	73
Accumulations removed	4
Refuse Receptacles provided	33
Animals removed from dwelling-houses...	1
Interior of house cleansed	1
Soft water cisterns dispensed with	3
Yards repaved	13
Yard paving repaired	4
Sinks repaired	2
Smoke Nuisances abated	1
Window and Door frames repaired	9
Dilapidated Buildings removed	1
	337

Factories.

Water-closets repaired	7
Water-closets and Urinals cleansed	29
Water-closets not indicated by notices	1
Water-closets found to be unsuitable or defective ...	14
Overcrowding abated	1
Walls and Ceilings limewashed	1
Other Nuisances	1
Bakehouses or Flour Stores limewashed	7
	61
Total	378

SUMMARY 5.

VOLUNTARY IMPROVEMENTS TO PRIVATE HOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES

House Drains reconstructed to empty to Public Sewer instead of a Cesspool...	24
Cesspools dispensed with	24
Water-closets constructed in dwelling-houses and other buildings	9
Bathrooms constructed in dwelling-houses	4
Urinals constructed	2
Sinks fixed	6
Water supply laid on to houses	4
Soil and Vent Pipes fixed...	9
Drains, lengths of constructed	132
Inspection Chambers constructed	64
Inspection Chambers part rebuilt	8
Interceptors fixed	28
Gullies fixed	38
Earth-closets reconstructed to water-closets	15
Pedestal Wash-down Pans and Flushing Cisterns fixed	10
Baths fixed	3
Lavatory basins fixed	4

Voluntary Improvements to Factories and Workshops.

Obsolete Sanitary Conveniences removed	5
Water-closets constructed in factories	3
Intervening Air Spaces constructed	2
Urinals fixed	1
Lavatory Basins fixed	3
Drains constructed	4
Inspections Chambers constructed	1
Ventilating Shafts fixed	1
Total	394

SUMMARY 6.

DISINFECTIONS, ETC., AFTER CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

At the Disinfecting Station.

Beds...	79
Pillows and Bolsters	154
Articles of Bedding	235
Articles of Wearing Apparel	75
Household Articles	63
Books	5
Total	611

Articles Destroyed.

Beds...	42
Pillows and Bolsters	47
Articles of Bedding	22
Articles of Wearing Apparel	12
Household Articles	24
Quantities of Miscellaneous Infected Articles	3
Total	150

Rooms in Private Houses Disinfected.

After Diphtheria	2
,, Scarlet Fever	21
,, Diphtheria Contact	1
,, Tuberculosis	12
,, Pneumonia	5
,, Other Diseases	12
,, Erysipelas	5
,, Cancer	4
,, Ambulance Vans	1
Total	63
Disinfestation of Rooms	8
Twice Disinfestation of Sleeping Vans	1
Total	9

SUMMARY 7.

SERVICES OF NOTICES.

Notices (Informal) served during the year	179
Secondary and Cautionary Letters	36
Statutory Notices	—
Other Letters	53
To Keepers of Petroleum	8

Housing Acts, 1930—1936.

Statutory Notices to occupiers to quit houses	16
,, ,, owners of overcrowded houses ...	5
,, ,, Section 6 (2) " Permitted Number " for houses	15
,, ,, Section 157, Examination of houses	1
Notices (Informal) to abate overcrowding	2
Letters to Milk Purveyors	22
Total	337